

TROUBLE WITH SILVER.

As to the circulation of silver and silver notes, the Secretary reports:

One of the principal difficulties encountered by the Treasury Department results from the disposition of the public to retain standard silver dollars and silver certificates in circulation.

Why this should be the case is not easily understood, for, although the certificates are not legal tender in the payment of private debts, they are, by the act of 1878 and 1880, made receivable for all public debt, and by the act of May 12, 1892, National banks are authorized to hold them as part of their lawful reserves.

The purpose of creating a greater demand for their permanent use in the daily transactions of the people is to increase the circulation of the currency, and as rapidly as the opportunity is afforded, the amount of such certificates of denominated less than ten dollars shall be increased by substituting them for larger ones to be retired, and that the small denominations of other kinds of currency shall be retired as they are received into the Treasury, and larger ones substituted in their place.

Preparations ordered at the mint to coin the silver coinage now on hand in case of increase in the demand for dollars or certificates are also reported.

AS TO TARIFF REVISION. The Secretary recognizes the necessity for a comprehensive review of the tariff laws, but refrains from any action upon the general principles of revenue laws and their application, with the requirement that as equally as possible among the people.

Regarding the manner of fixing rates, the Secretary says:

AGAINST SPECIFIC DUTIES. The imposition of specific or compound rates of duty is so inconsistent with the true principles of free taxation that nothing but the plainest common sense can justify it in any case, unless it be in a few exceptional cases where the rate of duty is fixed at the same specific rate as a nearly equal value in the value of the article.

AS TO AN VALUABLE HAT. The objection urged against the ad valorem system of tariff taxation is not generally based upon the proposition that it lacks the element of justice or equality, but usually upon the grounds that it is difficult of administration, and that it furnishes strong inducements for the commission of frauds and perjuries in order to secure false valuations of imported goods.

While there is some force in this contention, I am not able to see how unequal taxation can be justified upon the ground that the burdens upon the people ought to be increased. In order that the labor of public men may be diminished, or that the honest citizen should be induced to attempt to violate the law.

If it is demonstrated that official intelligence and integrity cannot be safely relied upon for an honest collection of the revenue under the existing system of indirect taxation, it becomes necessary to consider whether some other method cannot be devised to raise money for the support of the Government.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT. The Secretary discusses the matter of free raw materials and cheap necessities of life on the same general lines followed by the Ways and Means Committee in the report on the tariff.

INCOME AND LEGACY TAXES. The Secretary's report says:

Taxes upon legacies and successions and income acquired, and upon the sale of stocks and bonds of corporations and joint stock companies are less objectionable in their nature and in the method of collection than any other class of taxes which it is competent for the United States to impose upon the people.

There are no insuperable or insurmountable obstacles to the imposition of such taxes, and the assessments or returns need not be based upon information furnished by the persons charged with their payment, but upon the public records of the corporations and joint stock companies, and the returns of the individuals.

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BOYNTON VOWING VENGEANCE.

Given His Liberty Yesterday and Now Wants Damages.

Will Capt. Pickering Arrest Baker and His Comrades?

Dr. G. H. Boynton, who is credited with a scheme to blow up one of Admiral Meilo's warships at Rio and who was arrested in the harbor of the latter place on Sept. 26 and put on board the United States cruiser Detroit, was around this morning, breathing vengeance against the United States Government.

As told in "The Evening World," he arrived here yesterday, and was taken under guard by Ensign Carter to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. Admiral Gherardi, not knowing what to do with his prisoner, telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

A reply was received from Secretary Herbert, instructing him to release Boynton. He was accordingly allowed to go last evening on his way.

"I am a native New Yorker," Boynton said this morning, "and at one time had a number of friends here in New York. I will bring suit against the Government for \$100,000. My arrest was an outrage."

At the Navy-Yard this morning it was stated that Boynton had been confined only a short time in the Vermont, when orders to parole him were received from Secretary Herbert. He said, however, that he was wearing when arrested in the tropical climate of Brazil, and turning up his coat collar, he walked out of the Navy-Yard gate, declaring that he did not know where he would remain all night.

Among naval officers it is thought that Secretary Herbert's action in releasing Boynton would be a white elephant on the Government's hands. Even if it could be proved that he is planning to do harm to Aquidnan, those who have studied the question are unable to determine what greater harm there is in than than in enlisting on the Necker and America, both of which are seeking the same end.

It is pointed out that Capt. Baker, Lieut. Hunt and the other Americans on Belknap's improved fleet are just as amenable to United States authorities as Boynton, and if Capt. Pickering desires to establish a record for consistency in the use of the word "prisoner," he should send Capt. Baker, his officers and crew to this country on the first steamer.

NEW YORK TO BE DOCKED. She Will Be Ready for Sea in Five Days.

At the Navy-Yard to-day preparations were being made to put the United States cruiser Detroit in drydock tomorrow morning. Although the officers at the yard claim they have received no orders indicating that the New York will be sent to Brazil, the report from Washington that she is to be sent to Rio Janeiro is generally believed.

Capt. Philip, who is commander of the New York, said this morning that the vessel would be ready for sea in five days, and that if ordered to proceed in haste she could reach Rio in about thirteen days.

"We will put her in drydock at high tide to-morrow morning," he said, "provided the northwest wind does not continue to blow the water out of the bay. As the wind is blowing to-day it would hardly be possible to get the vessel in dock. If conditions are favorable, however, there will be no trouble whatever, and it will take two days to repair and paint the bottom of the ship, and then she will be taken out and coaled. That will take two days more."

"Although the New York could reach Rio in thirteen days, it is not likely that such a hazardous voyage can be undertaken in great haste, we would stop on the way to call. This is the yellow fever season, and the vessel would be dangerous, because strangers would have to be admitted on board. Besides, the vessel is a very old one, and it is reported that the Manton would be sent to Rio to replace her."

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LOW STILL NERVOUS.

Little Prospect of His Continuing in the Meyer Trial.

Juror Alexander B. Low was reported at the insane pavilion, Bellevue Hospital, yesterday.

That means that he is quiet, though highly nervous, easily excitable, and at times very much excited.

No visitors are allowed to see him, and his outcome while in the jury-box in the trial of Dr. Meyer for poisoning Ludwig Brandt is still problematical.

Dr. Brandt, selected by Justice Barrett to look into the case of Juror Low, declined to anticipate the report which they will submit to the Court to-morrow.

It is probable, however, that they will report that he is quiet, though highly nervous, easily excitable, and at times very much excited.

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COMPETITION SAYS

TWENTY DOLLARS

FOR THIS MORRIS CHAIR. WE SAY

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Four adjustments, made in quartered

oak, polished, upholstered in plain or mottled corduroy silk and mohair

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The Only One-Price Cash or Credit

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RHINELANDER CLEARED.

Nine-Year Indictment for Shooting

Lawyer Drake Dismissed.

An indictment for assault in the first

degree, which has been hanging over the

head of William C. Rhinelander, the

son of the late wealthy land-

owner, since July, 1884, was dismissed

by Judge Cowing in Part I. of the

general Sessions to-day, June 19, 1893.

Rhinelander shot Lawyer John Drake in the

latter's office, 79 Cedar street.

District Attorney Nicoll recommended

the dismissal, and on the basis of the

indictment was the following

indorsement:

"Nine years have elapsed since the

finding of this indictment. Shortly there-



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seen in the Clothing Trade.

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in all sizes, 5 1/2 to 7 1/2, in beautiful

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Imported to sell at \$1.00.

Every lady in New York should pur-

chase one or more pairs of these gloves, if

only as a memento of the extraordinary

value off-rail as the result of the Great

Panic of 1893.

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Select Assortment of White and

Black Watches.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

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